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ON THE GENERIC POSITION OF BULIMUS GALERICULUM MOUSS.

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This species was described by Mousson in his Land- und Süßwasser-Mollusken von Java, 1849, p. 34, from near Pardana, Java, from a single specimen collected by Zollinger. In von Martens' edition of Die Heliceen the species is placed in *Geotrochus*, with the Cingalese forms later referred to *Beddomea*. Pfeiffer in his arrangement of the land snails in Malak. Blätter for 1855, p. 162, makes *galericulum* the sole species of a new section of Bulimi, *Pseudopartula*. The name he later corrects to *Pseudopartula*. In the Nomenclator Hel. Viv. he includes with *galericulum* in *Pseudopartula* (which is here made a subsection of *Geotrochus*), the New Caledonian species grouping around *B. sinistrorsus* Desh.

It is evident from this that *B. galericulum* is the type of *Pseudopartula*. On comparison with *Ariophanta dohertyi* Aldr., I find that that species also belongs to the same group; and here likewise must be placed *Helix nasuta* Metc., which has the same conchological features. As to the systematic place of *Pseudopartula*, I am in doubt. In the absence of information upon the soft anatomy, the group might be placed either next to *Papuina* in *Helicidæ*, or in the *Bulimulidæ* or the *Zonitidæ*, although it is evident that it has no affinity with the typical Ariophantas. Conchologically, it is well-characterized by the trochiform, sinistral, obliquely perforate shell; thin in texture, milky subtranslucent, the surface with fine spiral incised striæ, apex smooth and blunt, aperture extremely oblique and with well-reflexed peristome. The species are:

1. PSEUDOPARTULA GALERICULUM (Mouss.). Moll. Java, p. 34, pl. 3 fig. 5.

1a. PSEUDOPARTULA GALERICULUM var. GEDEANA (Bttg. MS.). More elongate with the peripheral angle subobsolete. Alt. $19\frac{1}{2}$, diam. 12 mm.

2. PSEUDOPARTULA DOHERTYI (Aldrich). Nautilus, VI, p. 90, pl. 2, f. 1, 2. Sumatra.

3. PSEUDOPARTULA NASUTA (Metc.). Man. Conch. (2), II, p. 21, pl. 3, f. 42. Borneo.

For the group of *B. singularis*, *sinistrorsus*, *turgidulus*, etc., Montrouzier's name DRAPARNAUDIA may be used.

TIMOTHY ABBOTT CONRAD.

Born in Trenton, N. J., June 21st, 1803, died in the same city, August 9th, 1877.

To most conchological students, and especially to those interested in Cretaceous and Tertiary shells, the name of Timothy Abbott Conrad must be more or less familiar; and yet few, perhaps, are aware of the labor performed by him in searching the tombs of long vanished species, and presenting to the world in a series of papers the story of their origin, development and final extinction.

In this work he was one of the foremost American pioneers, and doubtless, the very first to note, from careful observation of their molluscan forms, the absolute relationship of the several outcropping Cretaceous beds ranging from northern New Jersey to southern Alabama. Nor was he less successful regarding recent species, since very many of these, native to the East and West coasts of America, were first studied, figured, and described by him, his skill in drawing being no less remarkable than his talent for investigation.

Personally he was a man of plain appearance, exceeding shy and sensitive, but withal a "good hater" and a true friend. Much of his time was devoted to literary pursuits other than scientific, and there are still extant a few copies of his poems, many of which show superior merit both in construction and sentiment.

Owing to failing health for several years preceding his death, he was often subjected to attacks of mental and physical depression, and it was in relation to this fact that the subjoined verses were